

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Volusia County - 2013



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Executive Summary

According to the *County Health Rankings* report, Volusia County ranks 42 out of 67 counties in Florida in regards to overall health. To most Volusia County residents, this is unacceptable. Indeed, this ranking has spurred on the community health improvement efforts underway in Volusia County. According to the Mobilizing through Action for Planning and Partnership (MAPP) framework, the foundation for health improvement planning is the community health assessment. Volusia County has completed a community health assessment in a unique but effective manner. While adhering to the trusted principles of MAPP, the Volusia County community has collaborated to integrate the required non-profit hospital community health improvement planning efforts.

The MAPP framework calls for six phases and four assessments to improve community health. Currently, four assessments and four phases of the MAPP framework have been completed. Additionally, the three non-profit hospital networks have conducted community health needs assessments within Volusia County. While this has altered the typical MAPP process, the hospital-conducted needs assessments have contributed to the foundation of a true community health improvement plan in Volusia County.

In order to unite the various health improvement efforts, Healthy Volusia was formed. This public-private partnership, with the mission of community health improvement planning, has conducted two town hall meetings to address the public on the ongoing community-wide health improvement planning efforts underway. The two town hall meetings also served to gather input on what strategic priorities the community believes are critical to Volusia County residents. The two priorities selected as the basis for the 2013 Volusia County Community Health Improvement Plan are: Access to Care and Obesity.

Community Profile

Volusia

Volusia County is located in the east-central part of the state of Florida, bordered by the St. Johns River to the west and the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The county was founded on December 29, 1854. As of the 2010 United States Census, the population was 494,593. It is the sole county of the Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which was the 103rd-largest metropolitan area in the United States as of 2010.

Roughly the size of Rhode Island, Volusia County is about 40 miles northeast of Orlando, 60 miles north of Kennedy Space Center, and 90 miles south of Jacksonville. Volusia County has 16 cities- the city of Deltona on the west, is the largest in population and Daytona Beach, on the east, ranks second. The county seat is Deland, and the largest municipality is Deltona.



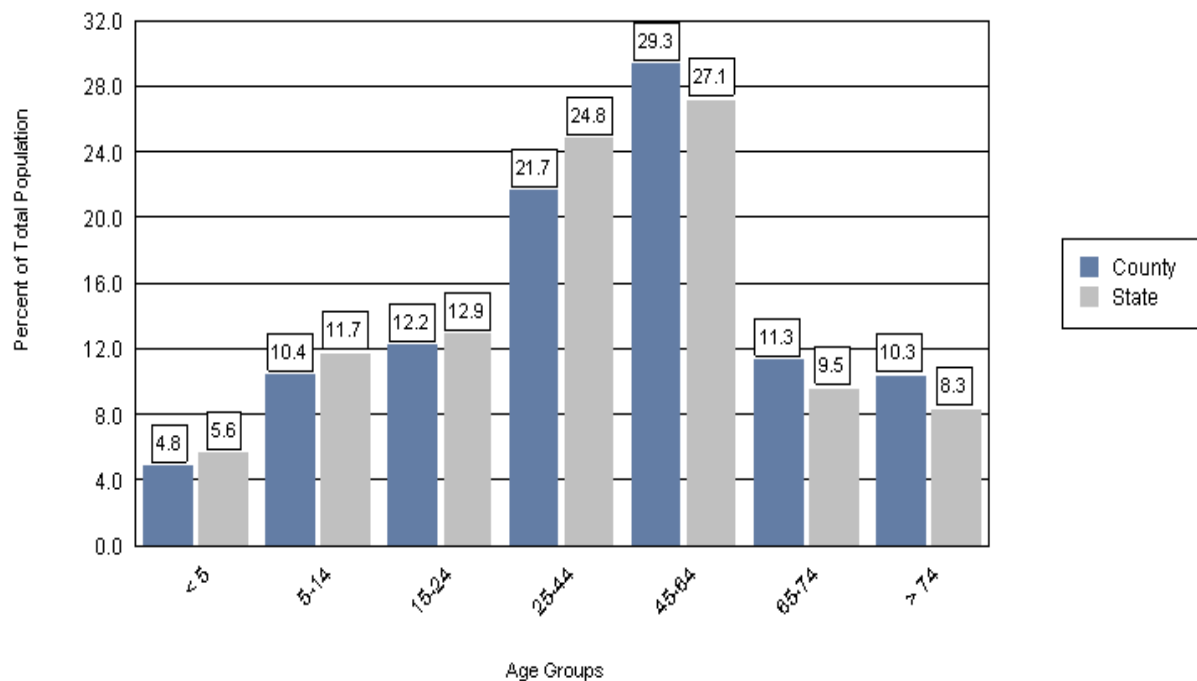
Population

The 2010 US Census data of the population is presented below by city. Florida Charts data predicts a population of 496,832 in year 2012. The two largest cities are Daytona Beach on the east side of the county and Deltona on the west side of the county.

Population 2010					
<i>Volusia County Population</i>	<i>494,593</i>	<i>100%</i>			
Daytona Beach	61,005	12.3%	Oak Hill	1,792	0.4%
Daytona Beach Shores	4,247	0.9%	Orange City	10,599	2.1%
DeBary	19,320	3.9%	Ormond Beach	38,137	7.7%
Deland	27,031	5.5%	Pierson	1,736	0.4%
Deltona	85,182	17.2%	Ponce Inlet	3,032	0.6%
Edgewater	20,070	4.2%	Port Orange	56,048	11.3%
Holly Hill	11,659	2.4%	South Daytona	12,252	2.5%
Lake Helen	2,624	0.5%	Unincorporated Volusia County*	116,398	23.6%
New Smyrna Beach	22,464	4.5%			

(Census Data)

The following chart indicates that Volusia County has a higher percentage of the population in age categories above 45 years of age.



Race and Ethnicity

The population by race is presented in the table below. This table indicates that a large majority of population is white; a higher percentage than the state of Florida. Likewise, Volusia County has a lower rate of African-American, Asian, and Hispanic than the state of Florida average.

Population by Race (% of Total Population)	Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White alone	408,256	82.5%	14,109,162	75.0%
Black or African-American alone	51,791	10.5%	2,999,862	16.0%
Asian alone	7,567	1.5%	454,821	2.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1,778	0.4%	71,458	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	204	0.0%	12,286	0.1%
Some other race alone	14,487	2.9%	681,144	3.6%
Two or more races	10,510	2.1%	472,577	2.5%

Florida Population Estimates by Sex by Ethnicity by County							
Year=2012 and Race=All and Age=All							
	Population						
	Hispanic			Non-Hispanic			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Volusia	28,721	28,339	57,060	225,612	214,160	439,772	496,832
Total	28,721	28,339	57,060	225,612	214,160	439,772	496,832

Income

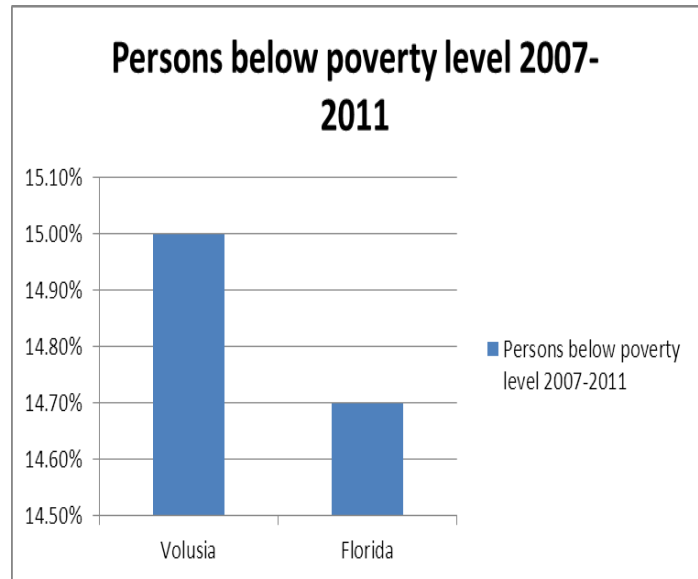
Median household income, Single Year Rates		
	Volusia	Florida
Year	Dollars (\$)	Dollars (\$)
2010	44400.0	47661.0
2000	35219.0	38819.0
1990	24818.0	27483

Historically, Volusia County has had a median income lower than the state of Florida. As of 2010 the median house-hold income is \$44,400.00 compared to the average state rate of \$47,661.00

Poverty

Income is clearly an important factor in predicting health outcomes. Certainly, health insurance, medical care, healthy food, safe housing and other necessary goods come with a cost. In Volusia County, 15% of the population is living under the poverty level; higher than the state rate of Florida.

(Data from www.floridacharts.com)



Healthcare in Volusia

According to the *County Health Rankings* report, Volusia County ranks 23 out of 67 counties in clinical care. This is in large part due to the extensive hospital networks that are located in Volusia County.

Volusia residents have access to five Florida Hospital locations, two Halifax Health hospital locations and Bert Fish Medical Center in New Smyrna Beach, FL.

Volusia County is fortunate to have three legislated hospital districts; SE Volusia Hospital Taxing District, Halifax Hospital Taxing District and the West Volusia Hospital Authority. Each taxing district taxes their respective residents to pay for indigent care for residents in the district. Each district determines their own eligibility levels to receive indigent care. Halifax Hospital Taxing District uses indigent tax dollars to pay for hospital care and outpatient care for residents who are eligible. The SE Volusia Hospital Taxing District uses tax dollars to pay for inpatient care. The West Volusia Hospital Taxing Authority spends its tax dollars on inpatient care, primary care at the FQHC, specialty care and pharmacy. If persons do not

have insurance and do not qualify for Medicaid, they may qualify for indigent inpatient and/or outpatient care depending on their income and assets.

These hospitals not only play an important role in providing high quality medical care, but have recently been conducting community health needs assessments. These assessments will be the foundation of health improvement plans and play a key role in the community.

MAPP Process Overview

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) is a strategic approach to community health improvement. The MAPP framework helps communities improve health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning. Using MAPP, the community of Volusia County seeks to achieve optimal health by identifying and using resources wisely, taking into account unique circumstances and needs, and forming effective partnerships for strategic action.

The MAPP Model has six key phases. The first four phases are the components of a complete community health assessment. The six phases are:

1. Organize For Success
2. Visioning
3. Assessments
4. Identify Strategic Issues
5. Formulate Goals and Strategies
6. Take Action



As the MAPP Model image suggests, the process revolves around 4 critical assessments. These assessments are as follows:

1. The **Forces of Change Assessment** focuses on the identification of forces such as legislation, technology and other impending changes that affect the context in which the community and its public health system operates
2. The **Local Public health System Assessment** is a comprehensive assessment that includes all the organizations and entities that contribute to the public's health. It measures how the ten essential services of public health are being delivered within the community
3. The **Community Themes and Strengths Assessment** provide an understanding of health issues that residents feel are important, including quality of life.
4. The **Community Health Status Assessment** is a collection of data gathered to identify and analyze health status, factors, and outcomes within the community.

Approach: Community-Targeted and Collaborative

The key elements of the MAPP process were implemented to complete the 2013 Volusia Community Health Assessment. There were, however, modifications to the order and nature of the process in order to specifically meet the needs of the local public health system in Volusia County. The primary reason for the alteration is the non-profit hospital networks in Volusia County each started a community health improvement planning process.

Hospitals:

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires non-profit hospitals to (1) conduct a community health needs assessment at least every three years and (2) adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified by the assessment. The community health needs assessment must include input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital facility, including those with special expertise in public health and be made widely available to

the public. Therefore, the Community Health Status assessment consists of a variety of health status reports that were created by the non-profit hospital networks and a local non-profit, One Voice For Volusia.

The Florida Department of Health in Volusia County elected to take part in these different processes with the aim to then bring together the hospital networks to implement a more unified Community Health Improvement Plan.

Geography:

The second reason the MAPP process was altered is because the geography and demographics of Volusia County call for strategies suited to specific communities within the county. In order to produce useful information to inform community interventions, the Community Themes and Strength Assessment consisted of multiple assessments that target specific communities in Volusia County. One assessment focused on the East side of Volusia County in the Midtown neighborhood of Daytona Beach, FL. Likewise, a portion of the Themes and Strength Assessment specifically targeted the western portion of Volusia County. Both of these assessments informed community-based interventions, but also informed the County as a whole in selecting strategic priorities. A more traditional themes and strength assessment was more recently conducted to affirm the themes and strengths detected in prior assessments.

Phase 1 - Organize for Success

Volusia County has chosen an untraditional, yet effective, approach in organizing for the Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires non-profit hospitals to conduct a community health needs assessment and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified by the assessment. The community health needs assessment must include input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital facility, including those with special expertise in public health and be made widely available to the public. The Florida Department of Health in Volusia County elected to take part in these different processes with the aim of bringing together the hospital networks to implement a more unified community health improvement plan.

On June 24th, the community formed *Healthy Volusia*, a private-public partnership with the mission of improving the health of Volusia County residents. Healthy Volusia will be led by a steering committee consisting of the Florida Department of Health In Volusia County, the three hospital Networks: Bert Fish, Florida Hospital and Halifax Health, the YMCA, and other community members. Healthy Volusia will be structured around the two strategic priorities selected by the community: access to healthcare, and obesity.

Phase 2 - Visioning

On June 24, 2013, Healthy Volusia met to develop a shared vision for the community. Feedback was given by over 30 community members and consisted of a variety of responses. A sample of the responses is as follows:

- Eliminate Disparities
- Working Together
- Leading the County
- Increase Organized Capacity
- Collaborating to Improve Health
- Optimize Resources
- Empowering Residents
- Changing Policies
- Optimizing health

These samples from Healthy Volusia members will make up the vision of the partnership to complete the selected mission:

“To improve the health of the community through planning and collaboration.”

Phase 3 - The Four MAPP Assessments

Approach

The Volusia County community elected to take a community-targeted approach with the Forces of Change and Community Themes and Strengths assessments and a collaborative approach with the Health Status Assessment.

Forces of Change

Purpose

The Forces of Change Assessment is one of the four MAPP assessments and seeks to identify factors that can affect health in a community. This assessment seeks to answer these two main questions:

- What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?
- What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

The results can be used to assist the community in preparing how to respond to or capitalize on these factors and events.

Method

On September 27, 2012, the Midtown PACE-EH steering committee conducted a *Forces of Change* MAPP assessment during its monthly meeting. The Midtown PACE-EH steering committee is a group that initially came together for a PACE-EH project (Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health) to examine the environmental needs in the area. The group desired to do more than address the environment and has morphed into a health equity action team that is seeking to improve nutrition, education, and crime in the community. Attendees included individual residents as

well as representatives from key organizations in the community. 15 attendees participated in this assessment which was facilitated by staff from the Volusia County Health Department.

Prior to the meeting, the facilitators provided participants with a brief overview of the assessment and requested advance completion of a brainstorming worksheet to help stimulate and focus discussion. The meeting consisted of nearly an hour of open discussion that was documented on the large white board within the conference room where all could see. After the meeting pictures were taken of the white board to catalogue the findings. The activity yielded six forces of change. After the meeting, the facilitator completed a Threats and Opportunities worksheet based on the discussion.

Conclusion

Several themes arose during discussion of the threats to and opportunities for the health system in Volusia County. The economic downturn has major implications for health which was reflected by the number of times participants noted its impact. However, opportunities to seek more partnerships, new funding sources, and other job opportunities were met with enthusiasm by many participants who acknowledged the potential in these areas for improving health in Volusia County. The six major forces of change were identified as:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Economy | 4. Education |
| 2. Healthcare/Insurance Infrastructure | 5. Prevention |
| 3. Legislation | 6. Healthy Community Design |

Local Public Health System Assessment

Purpose

Led by the Centers for Disease Control and Health Prevention (CDC), the National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP) is an initiative that developed national performance standards for both state and local public health systems. These performance standards intended to guide the development of stronger public health systems capable of improving the health populations.

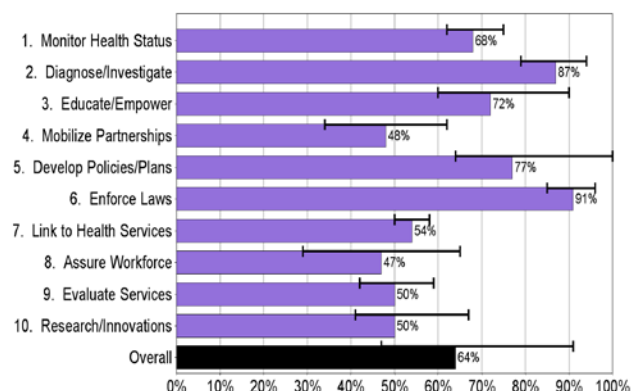
The local version of the Assessment instrument was used by in the community and facilitated by One Voice For Volusia to help identify strengths and opportunities for improvement within the Volusia County public health system. The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) answers the following questions:

1. *What are the components, activities, competencies and capacities of our local public health system?*
2. *How are the “10 essential Public Health Services” being provided to our community?”*

The “10 essential Public Health Services” are the core public health functions that should be undertaken in every community, and they provide the framework for Local Public Health System Assessment.

Methodology

The Local Public Health System Assessment was conducted by One Voice For Volusia. Meetings were held on both the east and west sides of Volusia County. Volusia residents involved in the public



health system gave input regarding the 10 essential services through regular electronic voting.

Results

EPHS		Score
1	Monitor Health Status To Identify Community Health Problems	68
2	Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	87
3	Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	72
4	Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	48
5	Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	77
6	Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	91
7	Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	54
8	Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	47
9	Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	50
10	Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	50
Overall Performance Score		64

As the image and chart show, Volusia County scored high in 2 - Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards, 6 - Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety, and 5 - Develop Policies and Plan that Support Individual and Community health Efforts. Volusia County scored the lowest in 8 – Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce, and nearly as low in services 4 – Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems.

Community Themes and Strengths

Purpose

A Community Themes and Strengths assessment was conducted by WellFlorida Health Planning Council in May, 2013. The purpose of the assessment was gain understanding about the perceptions of Volusia County residents regarding health and quality of life.

Methodology

WellFlorida conducted four focus groups throughout Volusia County. Two focus groups were conducted on the east side of the county in Deltona, FL. Two focus groups were conducted on the east side of the county in Daytona Beach, FL.

Each focus group covered five broad topic areas including:

- Concepts of health and wellness
- Resources for and barriers to healthy living
- Major factors effecting health
- Levels of community engagement
- Awareness of health promoting programs and resources

Focus group data were analyzed for thematic content using Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) software.

Additionally, two exploratory methods known as Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS), and Correspondence Analysis were applied to identify the relationships between themes, and also the links between specific themes and the individual focus groups in which they occurred.

Results

Four focus groups were held in Volusia County to determine what the community perceives as major health issues and strengths of the community.

The major themes regarding community health were:

Health Issues

- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease
- Obesity

Major Barriers

- Access to Health Care
- Affordability of Healthcare

Community Health Status Report

Volusia County is fortunate to have access to multiple reports that make up a community health status report. Florida Hospital and Halifax Health both have submitted health status reports (Appendix II, III).

The Community Agenda, created by One Voice For Volusia, also contains population, demographics, and other health data (Appendix I). One of the most useful tools for the community is the county health rankings. These rankings provide a holistic snapshot of the population's health:

Six Health Issues

As noted in in Phase 4 of the MAPP Process, the different Community Health Stats reports narrowed down the potential strategic priorities to six health issues. These health issues were then voted on by the community. While the hospital community needs assessments and the Community Agenda Snapshot contain a description of many health issues, this Community Health Assessment addresses the six issues.

Cardiovascular Disease (From Florida Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment – Appendix II)

Cardiovascular diseases account for

more than one-third (34.3%) of all U.S.

deaths. Nationally, coronary heart

disease makes up the majority of

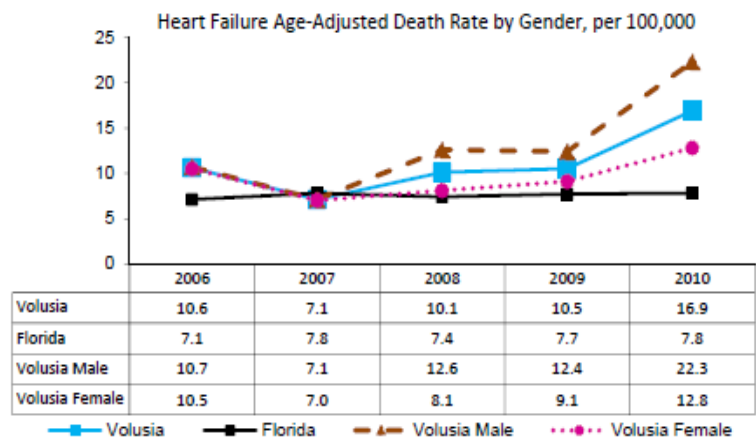
diseases deaths. For 2010, the CDC has

estimated that the cost of

cardiovascular diseases, including

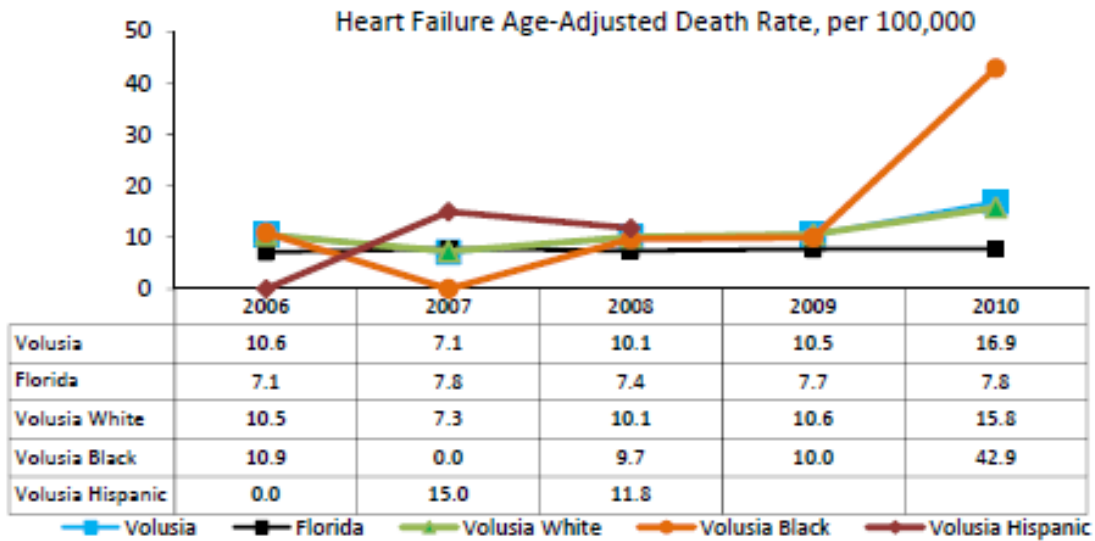
health care expenditures and lost

productivity from deaths and disability, have exceeded more than \$503 billion dollars.



Source: Florida CHARTS

The age-adjusted death rate due to heart failure, per 100,000 in Volusia County more than doubles the state rate. Blacks are significantly affected (42.9). Volusia males are affected more than females.



Source: Florida CHARTS

Volusia Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of hospitalizations	2,125	1,813	1,232	1,098	1,046
Age-adjusted Rate per 100,000	267.9	224.4	149.4	132.6	126.0
<i>Source: Florida CHARTS</i>					

Volusia Coronary Artery Disease Hospitalizations					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of hospitalizations	4,111	3,780	3,129	2,768	2,655
Age-adjusted Rate per 100,000	562.3	510.3	417.4	369.1	350.4
<i>Source: Florida CHARTS</i>					

Percentage of Adults with Diagnosed Hypertension			
	2002	2007	2010
Volusia	28.6	30.1	34.6
Florida	27.7	28.2	34.3
Volusia White	28.0	31.3	36.9
Volusia Black	Not available	Not available	27.8
Volusia Hispanic	Not available	17.8	17.3
Volusia Male	29.0	30.0	37.2
Volusia Female	28.2	30.1	32.3
<i>Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data Report</i>			

Diabetes (From Florida Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment – Appendix II)

Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal. Diabetes is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States. Diabetes can causes serious complications:

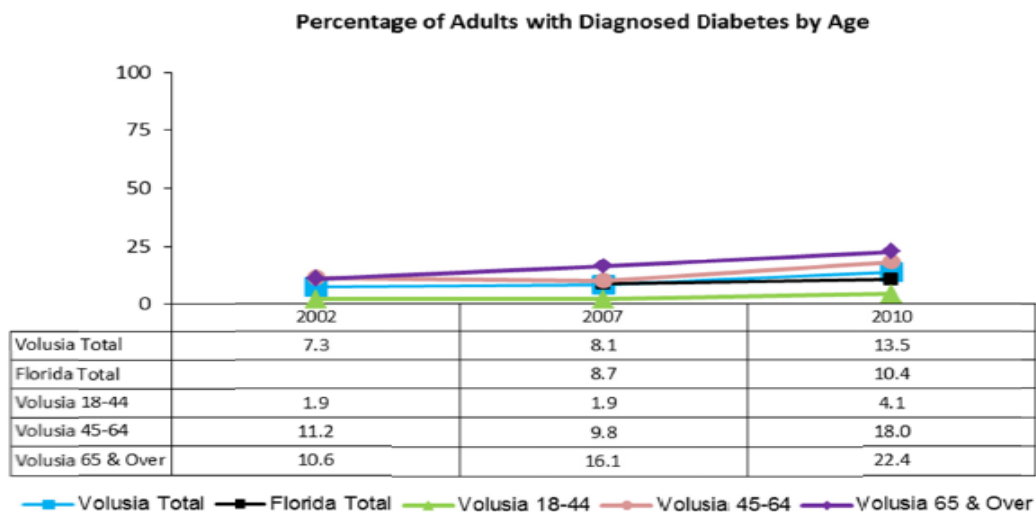
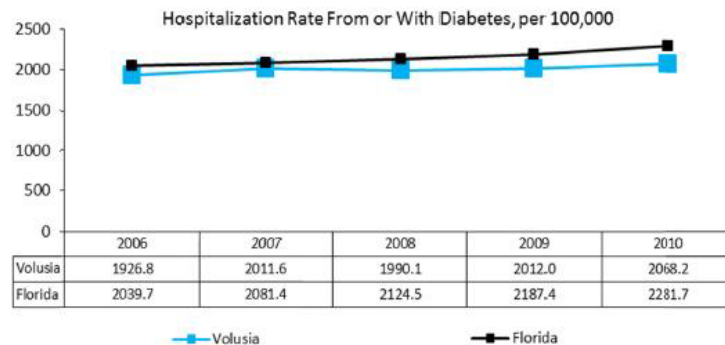
- Heart Disease
- Blindness
- Kidney failure
- Lower-extremity amputations

Diabetes affects an estimated 23.6 million people in the United States and is the 7th leading cause of death. It lowers life expectancy by up to 15 years and increases the risk of heart disease by 2 to 4 times. In addition, the estimated total financial cost of diabetes in the United States in 2007 was \$174 billion, which includes the costs of medical care, disability, and premature death.

In Florida, diabetes prevalence is at an all-time high. Florida ranks 15th among the states with the highest death rate from diabetes.

Compared with Whites, Blacks have higher diabetes death rates, higher rates of hospital charges

with diabetes as the primary diagnosis and higher non-traumatic lower extremity amputation rates.

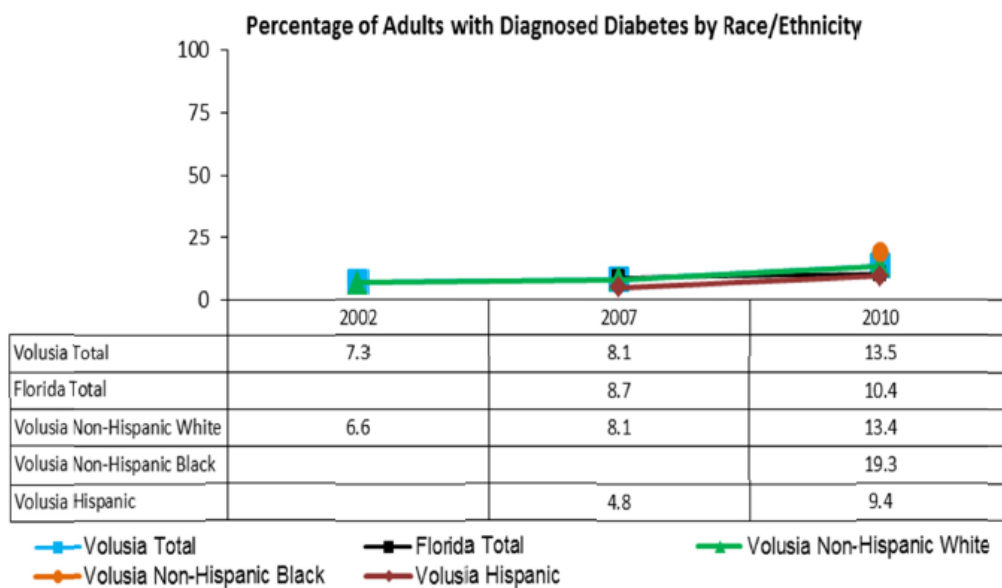


Source: Florida CHARTS

People from minority populations are more frequently affected by Type 2 diabetes. Minority groups constitute 25% of all adult patients with diabetes in the United States and represent the majority of children and adolescents with type 2 diabetes.

African Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, American Indians, and some Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders are at particularly high risk for the development of Type 2 diabetes.

Diabetes prevalence among other American Indians are 2 to 5 times those of whites. On average, African American adults are 1.7 times as likely and Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans are twice as likely to have the disease as non-Hispanic whites of similar age.



Source: Florida CHARTS

Cancer (From Halifax Health Community Needs Assessment – Appendix III)

Cancer is the leading cause of death in the United States and Florida. Public health is concerned with threats to the health of the community based on population health analysis. By monitoring patterns of health and illness, including incidence of disease and causes of death, we are able to identify where and in what populations the disease occurs, better identify its causes and risk factors, and measure what preventive actions effectively reduce disease and death.

The Volusia County rate is worse than the State and in the fourth quartile of county rates. There is a significant disparity with race and ethnicity.

Obesity (From Halifax Health Community Health Needs Assessment – Appendix III)

The percentage of overweight and obese adults is an indicator of the overall health and lifestyle of a community. Losing weight and maintaining a healthy weight helps prevent and control many chronic diseases. Being overweight or obese carries significant economic costs due to increased healthcare spending and lost earnings.

Percentage of Adults Who Are Overweight by Race, Ethnicity and Gender			
	2002	2007	2010
Volusia Total	36.8	37.6	38.9
Florida Total	35.1	38.0	37.8
Volusia Non-Hispanic White	35.2	38.9	40.0
Volusia Non-Hispanic Black	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	36.2
Volusia Hispanic	<i>Not available</i>	20.7	29.0
Volusia Male	48.9	47.7	41.9
Volusia Female	25.3	28.2	36.0
<i>Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)</i>			

The percentage of Volusia County adults who are overweight are higher than the State, increasing since 2007. In Volusia County, the percentage of adults with good physical health in the 18-44 age group dropped from 91% in 2007 to 81.5% in 2010. Non-Hispanic whites are heavier than other race and ethnicities and the percentage of overweight males is greater than females.

	Without sufficient vigorous physical activity	Reporting BMI at or above 95th percentile
Middle School	26.8	11.3
High School	37.3	10.5
<i>Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)</i>		

Access to Health Care (From Halifax Health Community Health Needs Assessment – Appendix III)

Access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of a healthy life for everyone.

Why is Access to Health Services Important?

Access to health services means the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes. It requires three distinct steps:

- Gaining entry into the health care system
- Accessing a health care location where needed services are provided
- Finding a health care provider with whom the patient can communicate and trust

Percentage of Adults Who Had a Medical Checkup in the Past Year		
	2007	2010
Volusia	69.2	65.4
Florida	74.6	69.7
Volusia Non-Hispanic White	68.9	67.4
Volusia Non-Hispanic Black	Not available	51.1
Volusia Hispanic	52.3	51.4
Volusia Male	70.0	59.5
Volusia Female	68.4	70.9
<i>Source: Florida BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data Report)</i>		

Volusia County is in the third quartile in the State, falling below the State's percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year. Volusia County's non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic percentage is significantly lower than that of the non-Hispanic white.

Percentage of Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor Due to Cost Over the Past Year		
	2007	2010
Volusia	16.1	20.0
Florida	15.1	17.3
Volusia Non-Hispanic White	12.7	18.8
Volusia Non-Hispanic Black	Not available	25.8
Volusia Hispanic	41.4	26.9
Volusia Male	11.3	19.4
Volusia Female	20.5	20.3

Access to Health Care Impacts:

- Overall physical, social, and mental health status
- Prevention of disease and disability
- Detection and treatment of health conditions

- Quality of life
- Preventable death
- Life expectancy

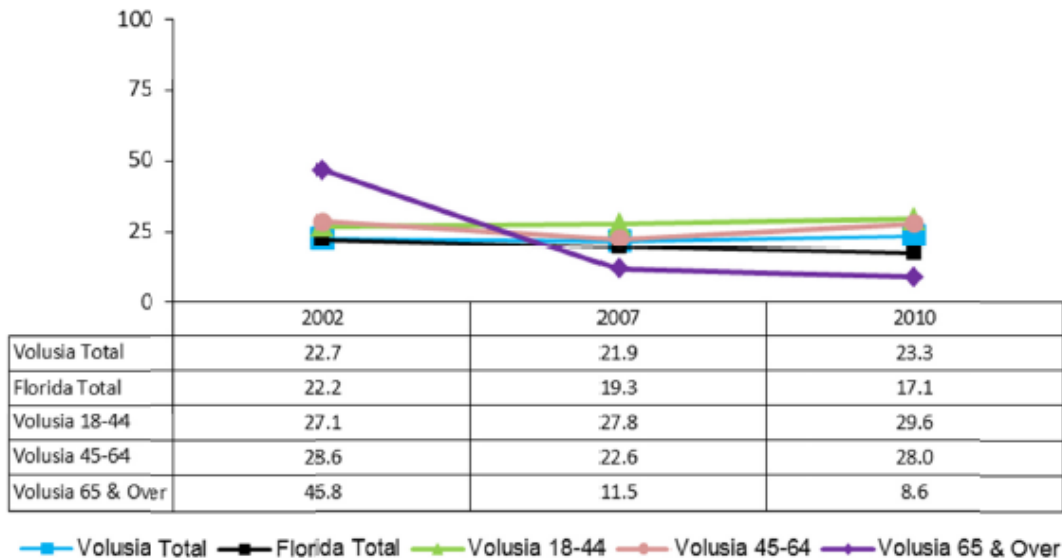
Disparities in access to health services affect individuals and society. Limited access to health care impacts people's ability to reach their full potential, negatively affecting their quality of life.

Tobacco Use (From Florida Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment – Appendix II)

Tobacco is the agent most responsible for avoidable illness and death in America today. Tobacco use brings premature death to almost half a million Americans each year, and it contributes to profound disability and pain in many others. Approximately one-third of all tobacco users in this country will die prematurely because of their dependence on tobacco. Areas with a high smoking prevalence will also have a greater exposure to secondhand smoke from non-smokers, which can cause or exacerbate a wide range of adverse health effects, including cancer, respiratory infections, and asthma (Northeast Florida Counts).

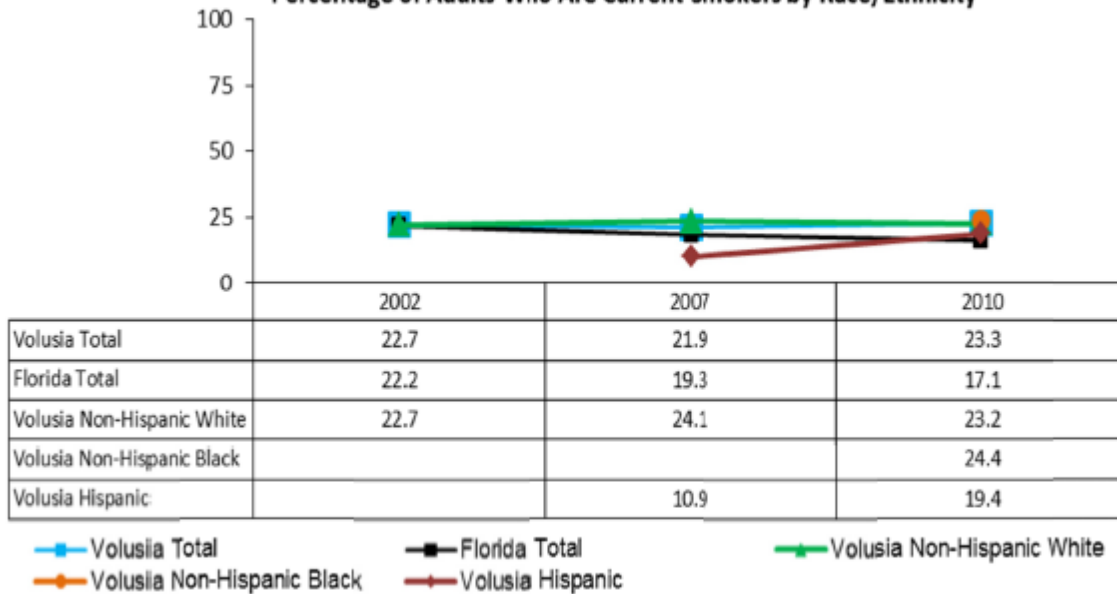
17% of Florida adults are current smokers. This is defined as those who have smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime and who are still smokers. Volusia County adults surpass this percentage by 23%. Non-Hispanic Blacks (24%) and ages 18-44 (29.6%) have the highest rates.

Percentage of Adults Who Are Current Smokers by Age



Source: Florida CHARTS

Percentage of Adults Who Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

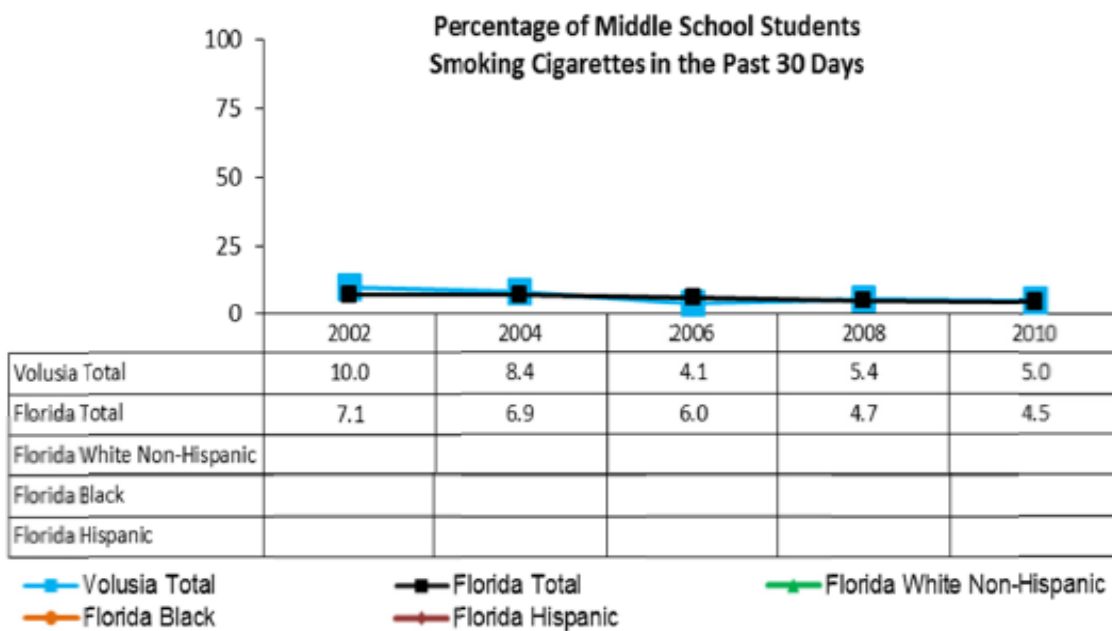


Source: Florida CHARTS

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, approximately 443,000 Americans die from tobacco-related illness. For every person who dies from

tobacco use, 20 more people suffer with at least 1 serious tobacco related illness. Tobacco use costs the US \$193 billion annually in direct medical expenses and lost productivity.

In 2010, 5% of middle school students smoked one or more cigarettes during the past 30 days. While our trend is getting better, Volusia County is higher than the State percentage. Disparity data is not available.



Source: 2010 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

County Health Rankings

Volusia (VO)

	Volusia County	Error Margin	Florida	National Benchmark*	Rank (of 67)
Health Outcomes					42
Mortality					45
Premature death	8,975	8,652-9,298	7,310	5,317	
Morbidity					46
Poor or fair health	19%	16-22%	16%	10%	
Poor physical health days	4.1	3.6-4.6	3.6	2.6	
Poor mental health days	4.9	4.1-5.7	3.7	2.3	
Low birthweight	8.2%	7.9-8.5%	8.7%	6.0%	
Health Factors					30
Health Behaviors					33
Adult smoking	25%	22-28%	19%	13%	
Adult obesity	25%	23-28%	26%	25%	
Physical inactivity	26%	23-28%	24%	21%	
Excessive drinking	18%	15-21%	16%	7%	
Motor vehicle crash death rate	22	21-24	16	10	
Sexually transmitted infections	370		398	92	
Teen birth rate	40	39-41	40	21	
Clinical Care					23
Uninsured	25%	23-26%	25%	11%	
Primary care physicians**	1,560:1		1,439:1	1,067:1	
Dentists**	2,475:1		2,095:1	1,516:1	
Preventable hospital stays	57	55-59	65	47	
Diabetic screening	85%	82-87%	84%	90%	
Mammography screening	72%	69-74%	70%	73%	
Social & Economic Factors					38
High school graduation**	62%		71%		
Some college	60%	58-63%	59%	70%	
Unemployment	10.8%		10.5%	5.0%	
Children in poverty	27%	22-32%	25%	14%	
Inadequate social support	23%	20-27%	22%	14%	
Children in single-parent households	36%	33-38%	37%	20%	
Violent crime rate	565		614	66	
Physical Environment					11
Daily fine particulate matter	7.6	7.5-7.7	8.4	8.8	
Drinking water safety	0%		3%	0%	
Access to recreational facilities	11		9	16	
Limited access to healthy foods**	9%		7%	1%	
Fast food restaurants	40%		44%	27%	

* 90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.

** Data should not be compared with prior years due to changes in definition.

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

2013

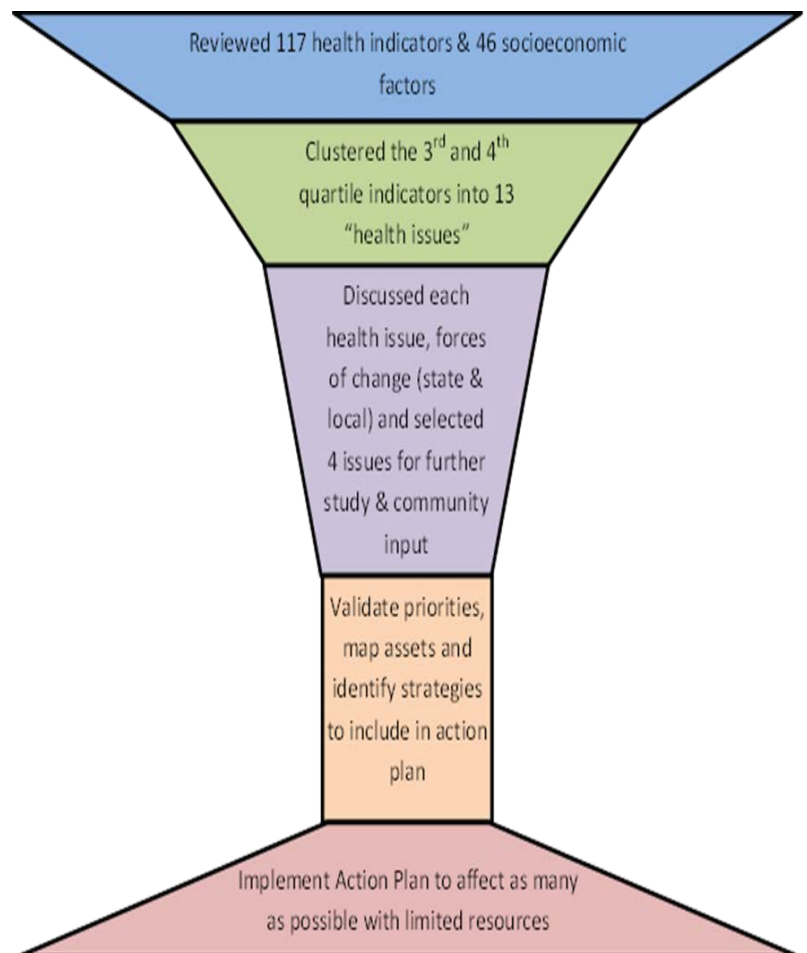
Phase 4 - Identify Strategic Issues

Hospital

The community health needs assessment process for Halifax Health and Florida Hospital were coordinated by One Voice For Volusia, a non-profit in Volusia County and followed a similar process.

After reviewing health data indicators that Volusia County ranks in the 4th quartile compared to the state of Florida, both hospitals considered 13 Key Health Issues as possible strategic priorities for their respective organizations. Those 13 Key health Issues are:

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
- Diabetes
- Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
- Health Access
- Infant and Maternal Health
- Injury
- Promote Health and Wellness
- Risky Sexual Activity
- Tobacco
- Youth Alcohol/Drug Use
- Asthma



Halifax Health

Based on the needs assessment, Halifax Health adopted three goals that included a variety of the 13 health issues as strategic priorities. Those are:

- **Goal A.** Promote Wellbeing by supporting an environment that encourages healthy living
- **Goal B.** Reduce Risk by improving access to economic, social and preventive health services
- **Goal C.** Reclaim Health through an innovative multi-system care model for individuals with chronic illness

Florida Hospital

Florida Hospital Memorial Medical Center and Florida Hospital Oceanside decided on “Promote Health and Wellness” as its main strategic priority and to play a supporting role in “Substance Abuse/Use” and “Geographic Focus - Health Access.”

Promote Health and Wellness targets three health issues:

- Obesity
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Diabetes

Bert Fish

Bert Fish Medical Center is working on completing a Community Health Needs Assessment and Improvement Plan. While there has been community participation, Bert Fish Medical Center’s community health improvement strategic priorities have not been identified.

Community

As noted in Phase 3, the WellFlorida Health Planning Council conducted an assessment that identified themes and strengths. The assessment identified heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and cancer as key health issues. Access to healthcare was noted for being a barrier to wellness. These health issues, along with the hospital strategic priority selections were discussed at two town hall meetings and six health issues were voted on as potential community health strategic priorities. Those six priorities and percentage of votes received:

- Obesity: 28%
- Access to Care: 25%
- Diabetes: 16%
- Cardiovascular Disease: 12%
- Tobacco: 16%
- Cancer: 2%

Healthy Volusia

After reviewing the votes from the town hall meetings, members of Healthy Volusia agreed that that Access to Care and Obesity/Chronic Disease would be the two strategic priorities for the years to come.

Strategic Priorities:

- *Access to Care*
- *Obesity & Chronic Disease*

Contributing Causes

Members of Healthy Volusia specifically gave feedback about the contributing causes to the two strategic priorities. The major causes identified by Healthy Volusia can be found in the chart to the right:

Perhaps the most surprising conflict between data and Healthy Volusia members is the issue of access to care. The County Health Rankings report ranks Volusia County in the top half of clinical care. The three taxing districts also serve to provide indigent care. This conflict between data and perception can perhaps be resolved by narrowing down the Access to Care issue to affordability. Volusia County has a lower median-income rate than the state of Florida and a higher rate of poverty.

Major Causes Identified

Obesity and Chronic Disease

Fast Food
Food Deserts
Schools - No Physical Education
Schools - Poor Diet
Lack of Parental Guidance
Poor Habits as Child
Stress
Mental Health
Marketing of Unhealthy Food
Low-cost of Unhealthy Food
Screen-time

Access to Care

Awareness
Underinsured
Cost
Hours of Availability
Time
Complexity of Receiving Benefits
Travel

Assets

Florida Hospital Memorial Medical Center's Community Health Needs Assessment process contained an Asset Inventory (complete chart in Appendix II). The following chart represents a portion of Asset Inventory.

Focus Area	Community Assets
Health Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Center (I & R) • 2-1-1/First Call for Help (United Way) • Federally Qualified Health Centers • Area Pharmacies • Volusia County Health Department • Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler/Volusia • Behavioral Health Consortium • Walk-in Clinics
Chronic Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention Screenings/Health Fairs • Volusia Flagler Family YMCA, Pre-Diabetes Program • Area Hospitals • Healthy Volusia • Volusia County Health Department • EVAC • Community Screenings • Health Fairs • Paid Screenings
Promote Health & Wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's Move Volusia's YOUth Coalition • Early Learning Coalition of Flagler/Volusia • Worksite Wellness Council of Volusia County • Community Cafes • Food Banks • Volusia County Schools • After School Youth Programs • Council on Aging • Suicide Prevention Efforts • Meals on Wheels • Halifax Urban Ministries • Area Associations • Community Support Groups • Mental Health Association for East Central Florida • Thrive By Five Coalition • Volusia Flagler Family YMCA • Volusia County Health Department • Infant Mental Health Chapter • Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler/Volusia • Behavioral Health Consortium • Head Start • The Chiles Academy • Prevention on the Move (Stewart-Marchman Act) • JLDB & Great Kids Explorer Club • 2-1-1 • For profit health-related businesses • Hospitals • Nursing Schools • County/city parks • University of Florida Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Science • Florida Bicycling Association • Running clubs • USTA (United States Tennis Association)

Additionally, Healthy Volusia has identified strategic priorities from various organizations that can be aligned to achieve health improvement:

Obesity and Chronic Disease Local Assets	Strategies
Lets Move Volusia's YOUTH: Prevent Obesity in Youth	Policy change
	Increase Physical Activity
	Improve Nutrition
	Physical & Nutrition
(Midtown HEAT) Improve Healthy Food Access	Promote community gardens
	Promote community farmers markets
	Conduct food drive to address "Meeting Basic Needs".
(Midtown HEAT) Increase walking and exercise in	Conduct Health Impact Assessment
	Promote walkability
Halifax Health Goal A. <u>Promote Wellbeing</u> by supporting an environment that encourages healthy living	Strategy A.2. Create a population health and wellness program that includes a personal health assessments, protected aggregate reports and evidence-based local provider solutions.
Halifax Health Goal C. <u>Reclaim Health</u> through an innovative multi-system care model for individuals with chronic illness	Strategy C.1. Implement a pilot project utilizing a multi-agency collaborative care model to serve as identified target population disparately impacted by chronic disease, compounded by poverty and other social determinants of health.
Florida Hospital Chronic Disease (Obesity, Diabetes, Heart Disease)	Convene key representatives to develop a message to general population
	Develop incentives to support healthy lifestyle changes
	Identify a health pilot school(s) and engage parents
	Target a specific pop. and design what would link the collaborative together and for how long
Worksite Wellness Coalition Improve Health &	Share Worksite Wellness Resources
	Provide Education to worksite wellness programs and businesses
	Recognize Leaders in worksite wellness
Volusia County - Improve Health & Wellness	Host Summer Health Camp for Youth (Camp Fun & Fit)
YMCA - Prevent diabetes	Lower weight by 7% through diet and exercise
IFAS Extension - Improve diet	Nutrition Education in Schools

Access to Care Local Efforts	Strategies
Improve Healthy Food Access (Midtown HEAT)	Promote community gardens
	Promote community farmers markets
	Conduct food drive to address “Meeting Basic Needs”.
Increase walking and exercise in Midtown corridor	Conduct Health Impact Assessment
	Promote walkability
Goal A. Promote Wellbeing by supporting an environment that encourages healthy living	Strategy A.1. Create an online resource to optimize access to and awareness of Volusia County’s extensive health and wellness assets.
Goal B. Reduce Risk by improving access to economic, social and preventive health services	Strategy B. 1. Improve access to health and social services by improving the county’s current information and Referral System – First Call for Help (2-1-1)
Florida Hospital Chronic Disease	Develop incentives to support healthy lifestyle changes (Potentially improve navigation of health system)
Free Clinics	Free clinical services
Patient Assistance Programs	Clinical services
Pharmacy Assistance Programs	Pharmaceutical assistance.
Navigator Grant	Educate community about new system

Appendices

Appendix I – Community Agenda

<http://www.agendavf.org/>

Appendix II – Florida Hospital Memorial Medical Center Community Health Needs Assessment

<https://www.floridahospital.com/community-benefit>

Appendix III - Halifax Health Community Needs Assessment

<http://www.halifaxhealth.org/2013CommunityHealthNeedsAssessment.pdf?v=1>